

# Caledonian

No. 9168. EDINBURGH,



# Mercury.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1780.

## LECTURES ON POETRY.

ON Tuesday the 13th instant, at one o'clock afternoon, Mr DAL-  
ZEL, Professor of Greek, intends to begin a COURSE of  
LECTURES on POETRY, with illustrations from the GREEK, LA-  
TIN, ENGLISH, and FRENCH POETS.

The Course will consist of about Forty Lectures. And, that they  
may be the more generally understood, the illustrations from the Greek  
and Latin Poets will be rendered intelligible to such as have not made  
the ancient authors their particular study.

Several of the Lectures at the beginning of the Course will be public;  
and, if forty Hearers offer, they will be continued. It is therefore re-  
quested, that those Gentlemen who wish to attend them would take the  
trouble to find their names, without delay, to the shop either of Mr  
Dickson, Mr Creech, or Mr Elliot.

TICKETS are to be delivered at ONE GUINEA each: And a  
Printed SYLLABUS of the Course is now to be found in the above-  
mentioned shops.

After the first Lecture, the hour of meeting will be that which is  
found most convenient for the hearers.

SOME of these Lectures were given to the Students of Greek  
last winter; but they will not be repeated next Session of the College.

**HOSIERY, HAT, GLOVE, AND UMBRELLA  
WARE-HOUSE.**

**WILLIAM COULTER**, Hosiery and Manufacturer, opposite the  
Cross Well, north side, High Street, Edinburgh, has just re-  
turned from the most eminent manufacturing towns in England, in the  
Hosiery branch, where he was at particular pains in selecting a fresh  
and fashionable stock of the best qualities, and the completest ever exposed  
in this city. It consists of

**MEN'S**  
Black, white, gray and fanciful patterns of China Silk Hosiery; Spun  
Silk, Silk and Worsted, Silk and Thread, and Silk and Cotton Hosiery;  
White, brown and fancy patterns of Cotton and Thread Hosiery, and  
Worsted Hosiery, all kinds; Men and Women's Thread, Cotton, Wor-  
sted, and Lamb-wool Gauze Hosiery, and Foot Socks; Officers Tartan  
Hosiery, and Soldiers Ammunition and Thread Hosiery.

**LADIES**  
China, Silk, Thread, Plain, India, and Patent Engine Cotton Hosiery.  
**YOUTHS GIRLS AND CHILDRENS**  
China Silk, Cotton, Thread, Worsted, and Lamb-wool Hosiery; Nan-  
keen; Fanciful Stocking and Ranelagh Veil Pieces; Umbrellas, and a  
great variety of the newest fashioned Silk Purges; Mosaic Plaids; Poc-  
ket and Silk Handkerchiefs, and Bath Garters; Silk and Worsted  
Breeches Pieces, Night-caps, Hair-fillets, and Bathing-caps; Ladies  
Silk Gloves and Mitts; Mens China Silk, Spun Silk, Cotton, Thread,  
Beaver, York, Tanned, and Wash Leather Gloves; Mens Hats in the  
newest taste, and Gold and Silver Loops and Buttons; Ladies Riding  
Beavers, Feathers, Bands, &c.

And, by the King's Patent,  
The Knotted and Double Looped China Silk, Spun Silk, Thread,  
and Worsted Stockings, Breeches, Silk Vests, Gloves, Purges, &c.  
Coloured Silks in skeins for mending Silk Stockings, with every arti-  
cle in the Hosiery Trade.

Goods fresh from the Looms every week.

**JOHN STURROCK**, Tea and Spirit Dealer,  
Head of the Cannongate, Edinburgh.

**HEREBY** informs his Customers, That he has on hand a large stock  
of TEAS, COFFEES, FOREIGN and BRITISH SPIRITUOUS  
LIQUORS, and WINES; all of the best qualities, and SELLING at  
the lowest prices. As these liquors were imported before the additional  
duty took place, they will be sold considerably below the present ad-  
vanced prices.

The above commodities will be found much finer in quality, and  
cheaper than those frequently sold by *Hawkers*, who have no other way  
of being supplied but from the shops in town; and the public will do  
well not to buy from those importers, as by doing so they incur the pe-  
nalty of Ten Pounds sterling for each offence.

**JAMES HALDANE** Vintner, at the  
BOAR'S HEAD TAVERN, Leith, returns his sincere thanks to the  
Nobility, Gentry, and others, for favours hitherto experienced; and  
humbly acquaints them, That he has taken that commodious Tavern,  
called the GOLF-HOUSE, situated on the Links of Leith, where he  
will study to merit the countenance of the Public, by accommodating  
them with what they please to order of the best quality, and by shewing  
every attention in his power.

N.B. The BOAR'S HEAD TAVERN in Leith to be LET, and  
entered to immediately.

**WHITE HART INN**, Grafton-market,  
Late Mrs PAXTON'S.

**JOHN CAMERON**, from Cunagat head, takes this method of ac-  
quainting the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, That  
he is just entered to the above large and commodious Inn and Stabling,  
&c, which he is fitting up in the most convenient and best manner; and  
is determined to spare neither trouble nor expence to render every thing  
agreeable for the reception of those that may please to honour him with  
their custom and their favours, which will ever be gratefully acknow-  
ledged by

Edin: May 26, 1780. their most obedient servant,  
**JOHN CAMERON.**

Post-chaises, Horses, &c. on the shortest notice.

N.B. The Glasgow Stage sets out from the above Inn every day, as  
usual; and likewise, the Stirling Fly, every Tuesday, Thursday, and  
Saturday, at eight o'clock in the morning; and from John Stewart's  
vintner, Stirling, for Edinburgh, every Monday, Wednesday, and Fri-  
day, at the same hour.

**LANDS TO SELL.**

**THE** Estate of CASTLEHILL, comprehending the Towns and Lands  
of Castlehill, Gerth, Harland, Stangerhill, and others, lying in  
the parish of Oldrig and shire of Caithness. This estate consists of a-  
bove 800 acres of land, about two-thirds of which are arable, of an ex-  
cellent quality. The Lands abound in marble, most conveniently situa-  
ted; and there are likewise great quantities of sea weed, or ware, and  
shell sand, quite adjacent to the corn-fields on the north side, to which  
there is very easy access. In an arm of the sea, intersected between this  
estate and Dumfries Head, there is salmon and herring fisheries. The sal-  
mon are caught within two hundred yards of the mansion-house. On  
the shores of the estate a considerable quantity of kelp may be made.  
The mansion-house and offices are all new, large, and commodious.  
The estate has also an interest in a very rich and extensive adjacent  
common, a considerable part of which, on a division, will fall to the  
proprietor of this estate.

James Home, writer in Edinburgh, will satisfy as to the title-deeds,  
show a plan of the estate, and has powers to conclude with a purchaser;  
and Mr Donald Macleod sheriff-substitute of Caithness, at Murcle, can  
also inform as to further particulars.

**TO** be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Driver vin-  
ter in Montrose, upon Thursday 22d June instant, betwixt the  
hours of three and four afternoon,

**The Brigantine Montrose Pacquet,**  
burden about 70 tons, Captain John Valentine master;  
with her float-boat and appurtenances, as she presently  
lies in the harbour of Montrose. The vessel has been  
employed in the London trade, is in good condition,  
and well found.

The inventory and articles of sale are to be seen in  
the hands of Thomas Stewart town-clerk of Montrose.  
Not to be repeated.

**A GOLD SNUFF-BOX LOST.**

**A** GOLD SNUFF-BOX, of an oval shape, with the picture of a  
Lady in the inside of the lid, with crystal before it, was lost at  
the Archers' Hall, on Saturday the 6th ultimo. Any person who has  
found the same, or can give information to as it may be recovered, shall  
have the value of the Gold, by applying to James Laing, at the Coun-  
cil Chamber.

**TO LET,**  
**A FURNISHED HOUSE** in St John-street, containing dining-room,  
drawing room, parlour, and six other rooms, besides the kitchen  
storey, and with or without a coach-house and stable.  
Apply to Mr Russell upholsterer, Smith's land.  
Not to be repeated.

**ROUP OF CATTLE, &c.**  
**TO** be SOLD by public roup, at Kinblethmont, between Acrebath  
and Brechin, in the shire of Forfar, on Tuesday the 13th of  
June 1780, the whole STOCKING of that farm; consisting of Milch  
Cows, Queys of different ages; Horses, &c. As also, the Labouring  
Utensils.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon precisely.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**  
**THE** Creditors of JAMES GRAY, brewer in Aberbrothock, are  
hereby desired to lodge notes of their debts with Mr John Colville  
writer there, on or before the 20th June current; certifying such  
of them as fail to do so, that they will be cut out of any share of James  
Gray's effects. Not to be repeated.

**TO** be exposed to public roup and sale, within the British Coffee-  
house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 16th day of June curt. at six  
o'clock afternoon,

**A HOUSE and GARDEN** at Laurieston,  
possessed by William Forrest gardener, at the yearly rent of L. 9 0 0  
ALSO, The following FEU-DUTIES, payable by the  
performs after mentioned, for their properties lying to the  
south of the said garden, viz.  
Commissioner Wharton, 10 0 0  
Mr David Forbes writer, 5 10 0  
Mr Andrew Bell, 2 10 0  
L. 27 0 0  
Item, That LODGING in the fore tenement of land, south side of  
the Castlehill, Edinburgh, entering by the uppermost close, consisting  
of a funk floor and two upper storeys, in which there are a kitchen,  
laundry, and cellars, a dining-room and five other rooms, with pantries,  
closets, and presses, and a great many other conveniences, fit to accom-  
modate a large family. The whole was last let at 20l. sterling; but to  
encourage purchasers it will be set up at 240l. sterling.—This Lodging  
is presently to SET, and may be seen any day before the roup.  
Item, The Uppermost Storey and Garrets of that tenement of land  
on the north side of the Castlehill, next the Waterhouse, and Cellar  
thereto belonging, presently possessed by — Bryden, — Do-  
naldson, and others, rated in whole at  
L. 7 4 0  
And to be set up at 60l. sterling.  
The progress of writs and articles of sale to be seen in the hands of  
Andrew Carmichael and Thomas Ruthven writers in Edinburgh.

[Debate on Lord Sturrock's Motion, in the House of Peers on Thursday,  
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move, whom he joined in censuring the Ministry, for their affecta-  
tion of secrecy, which he imputed to their ignorance.

Lord Mansfield argued strongly against the motion, upon the expe-  
diency of our conduct towards the Dutch; the impropriety of the  
Lords, a popular assembly, interfering in the matter, which he said  
was only cognizable by the King, who, by his prerogative, was judge  
of making war and peace, and the forming and contriving matters of  
treaty.

The Duke of Bolton animadverted upon a part of Lord Sandwich's  
speech, which asserted, that the northern powers could not transport  
their naval stores to the enemy, without passing the Channel. This,  
his Grace said, criticised his Lordship's want of knowledge, as they could  
fail to France and Spain north about.

The Duke of Richmond declared the argument to be exhausted—He,  
however, threw several new lights upon the subject—was extremely  
severe upon the Commons; said they were profligate, and he would  
tell them so at their bar—they had voted the influence of the Crown  
to be alarming, and yet taken no steps to prevent its growth.

Lord Shelburne had closed the debate, by replying to what had fallen  
from the Ministry. In the course of his reply, he drew a most beauti-  
ful picture of Lord Chatham's political character, and pronounced an  
eulogium of the highest panegyric on Lord Camden, (who had left the  
House.) He adverted to the influence of the Crown, which, he said,  
he knew would negative his motion by a majority.

Upon a division,  
Not contents, 61  
Contents, 32

Majority, 30  
[Debate in the House of Commons, on Thursday, concluded from our  
last.]

After some farther debate, it was agreed to withdraw Mr Pechell's  
motion, in order to consider whether his situation in the  
Duchy of Lancaster does not disqualify him from being appointed one  
of the commissioners.

The four following gentlemen then were unanimously agreed to,  
namely:  
Robert Pigott, Esq; barrister at law.—Richard Neave, Esq; mer-  
chant.—Samuel Beecroft, Esq;—And James Stirling, Esq; which last  
name completes the number, including Sir Guy Carleton.

The Committee then divided on a motion for an adjournment, 44  
for it, and 103 against it.

In consequence of which the House went through the bill, which is  
for one year, and to commence on the 5th of July next ensuing.

The House agreed to the report of their resolutions of Wednesday  
on ways and means and the supply, viz. That 4790l. be granted for  
maintaining Nova Scotia.

That 3160l. be granted for general surveys in North America.  
That 13,000l. be granted for the British settlements on the Coast of  
Africa.

That 2866l. be granted for Georgia.  
That 3950l. be granted for East Florida.

That 3900l. be granted for West Florida.  
That 3150l. be granted for the island of St John's.

That 25,000l. be granted for carrying on the building at Somerset-  
house.

That 1,900,000l. be granted, to be raised by loans, in North  
America, be applied towards the extra expences of the land forces.

That 20,717l. savings from grants, be applied to ditto.  
That 113,998l. savings from widows pensions, be applied to ditto.

That 756,789l. savings from grants, be applied to ditto.  
That 484,942l. savings from the sinking fund, be applied towards  
the supply.

**INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S.**  
The Maria Margitta, Carlens, from Hamburg to Genoa and Lega-  
horn, after being detained by the Spaniards, is released, and arrived at  
Leghorn.

The Lady Elisabeth, Buck, from Amsterdam to Smyrna, is released,  
and sailed from Cadiz the 30th of April.

The Lucy, Knox, from St Eustatia for Halifax, having received  
much damage at sea, put back to St Eustatia, and is there condemned.  
Her cargo is shipped on board the Hope, Rowe, for Halifax.

Portsmouth, 30. A signal was this morning made to prepare the  
grand fleet for sailing. The Coast Martial on Captain Bromidge, late  
of the Buffalo, for mal-practices, closed yesterday, when it appearing  
the officers of the ship, who were the accusers, could not prove their  
allegations, he was honourably acquitted.

The Barons Van de Harst, Newman, from Rowen, with glass,  
for Bourdeaux, is taken and sent into Portsmouth by the Oxford pri-  
vateer of Cowes.

Elfinore, 21. Yesterday arrived the Chatham, M. W. Lizard and  
Sven frigates, Lyne armed ship, Boff and Frederick cutters, with the  
Alexander cutter, a prize. They have likewise retaken the Jackall  
cutter, off the coast of Norway, but she is not yet arrived. This day  
failed the Prudent frigate, and Scourge sloop of war, for England, but  
no ships under their convoy; the convoy intends to sail to-morrow, if  
the wind is fair.

The Anna Catharina, —, from Cadiz to Ostend, is taken,  
and sent into Plymouth by the Grand Trimmer privateer of London.

The Sir William Erskine, M'Naught, from St John's to Jamaica, is  
taken and carried into Guadaloupe.

Portsmouth, 31. The grand fleet are preparing for sea with all ex-  
pedition, and will consist of about 30 sail of the line.

The Nancy, Dean, from Hull to Woolwich, was taken the 24th ult.  
by the Union American privateer, and retaken by the Neptune pri-  
vateer of Margate, Capt. Rowe: She is since arrived in the River.

The following ships are taken and ransomed by the Princess de Ro-  
beur, viz.

Charming Molly, Bly, of Yarmouth, for 400 guineas; Neptune,  
Horton, of Sunderland, for 300 ditto; Thomas, Swan, of ditto, for 450  
ditto; William and Jane, Sturrock, of Perth, for 200 ditto; Ly-  
diation, Stronghill, of London, for 300 ditto.

The hostages were carried into Dunkirk the 25th ult.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Sandwich, to his Friend.

"It would come better from some other ship,—but I must say, it is  
impossible to conceive that men ever did their duty, or behaved better  
than they did in this ship, and *women* too; one, in particular, worked  
the whole time at a twenty-four pounder with her husband, and what  
was more to her praise, sat up the whole night afterwards with the  
wounded.

"Men had their arms amputated, and came up again upon deck,  
which the Admiral walked the whole time as erect and composed as if  
nothing was the matter. Should another action happen, I hope we  
shall be in a frigate; had it been the case now, our signals would have  
been obeyed; as it was, they say the ship was enveloped with smoke,  
they did not see day. And you will believe we must have been in  
some little smoke, as the Sandwich fired not less than three thousand  
five hundred balls during the battle.

"Our chiefs draw most excellently together. A 42 pounder  
pierced the deck in a line, which General Vaughan and I passed  
time during the action; but so fortunate were we all, that, in a  
moderate computation eight lives might have been lost by it, if  
it was hurt. We have been told of Commodore Walsingham  
join in long, we begin to despair of him; would he but arrive  
a day or two, you would have a postscript worth twenty lines.

"The Duke of Grafton arrived, and, after apologizing for his ill-  
ness, signed the proposition before the House on the principles of the

the hands of Thomas Stewart town-clerk of Montrose.  
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From the London Gazette, June 3.

St James's, May 31.

THE King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Cumming, Esq; and he had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand upon the occasion.

War-Office, June 3. 1789.

19th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Adjutant George Street is appointed to be Cornet, vice George Montgomery.

2d Regiment of foot, John Aulien, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Edward Nightingale.

5th Regiment of foot, Zachary Scrope Shrapnel, to be Ensign, vice Edward Charlton.

10th Regiment of foot, Ensign John Strother Ker, of the Northumberland militia, to be Ensign, vice William Minet.

16th Regiment of foot, Sir William James Cockburn, Bart. to be Ensign, vice Alexander Buchanan.

25th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Keilly, of the Warwickshire militia, to be Ensign, vice William Cockburn. James Haig, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Gilbert Waugh.

42d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Harris, from half pay in the late 12th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice James Well.

45th Regiment of foot, William Cobly, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Carrington Niblett.

47th Regiment of foot, Ensign John Carruthers, of the Worcester militia, to be Ensign in one of the Additional Companies, vice Thomas Spooner.

48th Regiment of foot, Arthur Thomas, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Fairbairn.

52d Regiment of foot, Gilbert Hillock, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Hill, William Irvine, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Howard Bulkeley.

59th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant David Leslie to be Captain, vice George Ball. Ensign William White to be Lieutenant, vice David Leslie. Ensign Charles Eastgate, of the Cinque Ports Corps, to be Ensign, vice William White.

61st Regiment of foot, Richard Acklom, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Francis Chester.

64th Regiment of foot, George William Barr, Gent. to be Ensign in one of the Additional Companies, vice William Spread.

65th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant — Hutchinon, of the York and Lancaster militia, to be Ensign, vice George Maddison.

71st Regiment of foot, 1st battalion, Lieutenant Charles Menzies, of 35th foot, to be Captain of one of the Additional Companies, vice Collo Mackenzie.

78th Regiment of foot, George Sempill, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Mitchell.

96th Regiment of foot, Ensign Robert Webb Stone, of 6th foot, to be Lieutenant.

Corps of foot serving in Africa, Lieutenant Benjamin Roberts to be Captain, vice John Clarke. Ensign Paget Wall to be Lieutenant, vice Benjamin Roberts. — O'Shanley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Paget Wall.

Sergeant Angus Fraser, of 3d Foot Guards, to be Ensign in an Independent Company of Invalids at Plymouth, vice Charles Sinclair.

Sergeant Robert Botham, of 2d Foot Guards, to be Ensign in an Independent Company of Invalids at Plymouth, vice Simon Fraser.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday, June 2.

After the private business was over, the Duke of Richmond rose to make his motion, which he introduced by a speech, calculated to show the general system of corruption that has long pervaded government, and had an influence in Parliament, and that a reformation in the constitution was essentially necessary.

His Grace proceeded to develop the plan of his motion, which was to bring in a bill for annual Parliaments, and an equal representation of the people in the House of Commons; it contained also something relative to the election of Scots Peers. His Grace was interrupted by Lord Mansfield, who informed the House, there was a great riot without doors, that Lord Bolton was in the hands of the mob, torn out of his carriage, and that other noble Lords were insulted and prevented from attending their duty in the House. By consent, the further consideration of the Duke's motion was waved, and the House immediately went into a conversation on the obstruction the Lords had met with in coming to the House. Lord Bolton appeared with his hair disheveled, his bag having been torn off; Lord Hillborough the same; and it was reported out of doors, that the carriages of these noblemen were broken to pieces, and also Lord Mansfield's and the Bishop of Lincoln's.

The House ordered a message to be sent to the civil Magistrates to assemble the civil power to disperse the mob, and Lord Hillborough declared that it had been determined in a Cabinet Council on Thursday, to direct the civil Magistrates to be ready with the civil power early this morning to keep the peace; to this measure Lord North assented, and promised to see it carried into execution; however, Mr Justice Wright being accidentally in the lobby of the House, he was called to the bar, together with George Reid, Esq; another Justice of the Peace, and examined; when it appeared that they had received no orders whatever from Lord North.

The Justices were dismissed with an injunction to endeavour by every legal means to disperse the mob, and to come back and give information to the House of what they had done.

On the return of the Justices, Mr Wright informed the House, that they had gone to Guildhall, Westminster, but that the mob had pursued Mr Welbore Ellis thither, and had turned Mr Addington and the constables out, and in short that they had no power to collect assistance, or disperse the mob.

The Duke of Richmond then said, it would be impossible for him to go on with his motion at that late hour of the evening; he should therefore move that their Lordships adjourn, and meet again to-morrow.

Earl Bathurst, Lord President of the Council, wished the motion, as it would cause a debate, might be postponed to another day, because of an extraordinary Privy Council, which he and other Lords must attend.

The Duke of Richmond replied, and at length the Lord President consented that the House should sit again to-morrow.

Lord Marchmont then expressed his feelings for his constituents, and wished the noble Duke would only read the bill as part of his speech, and favour him with a copy of it, that he might send it to Scotland, and get the opinion of his constituents upon it before it was proceeded upon further; that it might not appear to his constituents that he, for a moment, or in any stage of a matter which would so materially affect their interest, should appear to give his consent, before he knew whether it would prove agreeable to them.

This created fresh conversation between the Duke and Lord Marchmont.

Lord Le Despencer then rose, and said he had ever been an advocate for annual Parliaments, but that unless the Barge Tenures were removed, the going back to the former would be doing things by halves.

The Duke of Richmond said, he meant to abolish Barge Tenures, and the rotten boroughs altogether, though he was aware it, in that case, became a question of property. The Duke then went back to where he left off, when he had been interrupted on account of the justices, desiring to be heard, and ascribed the mobs not to the act of last year, about Popery, but to the Quebec act, and sending a Popish Bishop to Quebec. As Lord Stormont smiled at this, the Duke attacked him for laughing at every thing.

This called up Lord Stormont, who said he disdained to rise, when he was merely accused of laughing at religion and commerce; because he trusted their Lordships would never think that he, or any good man could laugh at the commerce or the religion of his country. His Lordship declared, as momentary silence might imply doubt at least, if not a dissent, he thought it right in that early stage to oppose the noble Duke's bill, because he disliked the principle of it, as tending to introduce an alteration in the constitution of Parliament, of too great and important a nature to be agreed to in times like the present.

Lord Ossington thanked the noble Viscount for giving such notice, and declared he should join him, as he never would agree to annual Parliaments.

The Duke of Richmond answered both Lords with his wonted ability, and both the Lords also replied.

At length it was agreed to adjourn to to-morrow, and the House rose at a quarter before nine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The lobby was so crowded that the members could not pass; and the

repeated shouts of the mob were so loud, that it was impossible for the House to proceed to any business. Several of the members used all their endeavours to make the people retire peacefully, but in vain. While they were speaking in the lobby, Lord George Gordon addressed them in the following words: "Gentlemen, the alarm has gone forth for many miles round the city; you have got a very good Prince, who, as soon as he shall learn that the alarm has seized such a number of men, will, no doubt, send down private orders to his ministers to enforce the prayer of your petition."

By this time a military guard had been sent for, to rescue Parliament from the tyranny of the mob; and the Chaplain of the House of Commons, standing by the side of Lord George, begged he would beware how he proceeded; and told him, with becoming warmth, that his Lordship would be responsible for the effusion of blood that might perhaps take place.

About nine o'clock, a party of horse and foot guards arrived. The former were drawn up in the Palace Yard; the latter lined all the avenues to the House of Commons, and a captain's guard was stationed in the Court of Requests. After this no mischief ensued. Mr Justice Addington, after having received a salute of huzzas, at the head of the horse, assured the people that his disposition towards them was perfectly peaceable and amiable; and, to give them a proof of it, he declared he would order the horse away, if they would give him their honour that they would disperse.

This stratagem succeeded, the cavalry galloped off, and upwards of 600 of the petitioners, giving the Magistrate three cheers, retired very quietly.

Almost the whole time that the House sat was taken up in debating about the mob. Lord Geo. Gordon presented his petition, and moved, that it should be then taken into consideration. But a division took place for postponing the further consideration of the petition to Tuesday next, when there appeared,

Ayes 184. Noes 9.

The petition was postponed accordingly; and at eleven o'clock the House adjourned. The mob being by this time dispersed, the guards were ordered home.

From the London Papers, June 3.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday morning, pursuant to a resolution of the Protestant Association, a number of persons, with blue cockades in their hats, met in St George's-fields, where Lord George Gordon joined them about eleven o'clock. They separated into four divisions, the London, the Westminster, the South-west, and the Scots petitioners.

At the head of the Scots division, a Highlander marched in his country dress, with his sword drawn, and followed by a pair of bagpipes.

In St George's-fields, previous to the march, a tailor was employed to tack together the different skins, signed by the petitioners, composing a very large roll, which was carried on a man's head.

Lord George addressed the several divisions, told them he would go and wait for them at the House, and requested they would go round London-bridge, and proceed through the cities of London and Westminster to Palace-yard. Peaceable conduct was recommended by the following hand-bill:

"As there is great reason to believe that a number of Papists will assemble, with an intent to breed a riot among the Protestants, at their intended peaceable and lawful meeting this day, in St George's-fields, in the most humble manner to attend their worthy President, Lord George Gordon, with the Protestant petition, up to the honourable the House of Commons, it is requested that Protestants, who may receive insults from any of those attending for the above purpose, will not of themselves resort to it, but cause them to be given up to the civil power, with as little confusion as possible (a number of magistrates and constables attending for that purpose) in order to their being prosecuted with the utmost severity of the law."

"You are again, Gentlemen, exhorted, as Protestants, and the most loyal subjects of his present Majesty, King George the Third, that let whatever riots or confusion may, happen amongst the spectators, to keep your ground in the proper divisions, for on peace and good order a great deal depends."

Between eleven and twelve, the cavalcade set out (six a-breast) over London-bridge, through Cornhill and city, to the amount of about 50,000 persons, with banners, flags, pennants, &c. and the Protestant petition against the bill passed last Session, in favour of the Roman Catholics, of an enormous size, carried in front of the procession on a man's head, in their way to the House of Commons, where they arrived near past reached Westminster-hall was so advanced no further than the corner of the Old Change.

They had no sooner reached the avenues to the two Houses of Parliament, than they began to exercise the most arbitrary and dictatorial power over both Lords and Commons. Some of the members they obliged to take oaths that they would vote for the repeal of the act passed last year, for granting liberty of conscience to the Roman Catholics, and almost every one they obliged to put blue cockades in their hats, and cry out, "No Popery—No Popery."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and the Dukes of Devonshire, Richmond, Roxburgh, Earl of Shelburne, Lord Camden, Bishop of Peterborough, and many other patriotic noblemen, had their carriages conducted with great respect and honour to the door of the House; and his Royal Highness being desired to continue to espouse the Protestant cause, nobly replied, "Gentlemen, while I have life, I will espouse the cause of the Protestant religion and British liberty."

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal have received the most interruption from the mob, for the Archbishop of Canterbury had his wig pulled off, and his canonicals torn to pieces. His Grace suffered much. They stopped the Archbishop of York, and grossly insulted him. They next seized on the Lord President of the Council, whom they pulled about in the rudest manner, and kicked violently on the legs. Lord Mansfield was also daringly abused and traduced to his face. They stopped Lord Stormont's carriage, and great numbers of them got upon the wheels, box, &c. taking the most impudent liberties with his Lordship, who was, as it were, in their possession for near half an hour, and would not perhaps have soon got away, had not a gentleman got into his Lordship's carriage, and by haranguing the mob persuaded them to desist. The Duke of Northumberland was much ill-treated, and had his pocket picked of his watch. The Bishop of Litchfield had his gown torn, the wheels of the Bishop of Lincoln's carriage were taken off, and his Lordship almost by a miracle escaped any personal damage. The Earl of Hillborough and Lord Townshend came down together in the carriage of the former, who was known by the mob, and most grossly insulted. His Lordship would have felt their fury more, had not Lord Townshend, whom some of them recollected, and professed a friendship for, been with him; as it was, they were both greatly pulled about, and sent into the House without their bags, and with their hair hanging loose on their shoulders. Lord Willoughby de Broke, Lord Bolton, and Lord Athol, were extremely roughly handled; the two latter were in the hands of the mob, and were buffeted about, not only with an undecent and unwarrantable freedom, but with a merciless and unmanly severity for a considerable time. Lord St John, Lord Dudley, and many other Lords, were insulted and personally ill-treated. We do not hear that any of the Members of the House of Commons received much insult, further than verbal abuse, excepting only Welbore Ellis, Esq; whom the mob pursued to the Guildhall, Westminster, the windows of which building they broke all to pieces, and when they found Mr Ellis, handled him very roughly. They broke the front-glass of Lord Trentham's vis-a-vis, and were extremely insulting to his Lordship, whom they detained in his carriage a considerable time. The avenues of the House of Commons were so filled with them from the outer door, up to the very door of the House, (which latter they twice attempted to force open) that it was with the utmost difficulty the members got in or out of the House. They attempted, in like manner, to force their way into the House of Peers; but by the good management of Sir Francis Molyneux, and the proper exertion of the door-keepers, under his direction, all the passages from the street-door, and round the House, were kept clear.

Lord George occasionally came out into the gallery of the House of Commons, to inform the petitioners of the progress of the petition in the House. He told them to be decent and orderly, at the same time to keep to their purpose; to insist on an answer to the petition that night, for Monday will be the King's birth day; and probably the Parliament might be prorogued on Tuesday; the day they intended to adjourn the consideration of the petition to, and there would be an end of the affair. Several members addressed the people from the gallery stairs, requesting them to clear the lobby, for, without that

the House could not divide, and consequently no answer could be given to the petition. The petitioners would attend to nobody but their leaders; they called out impatiently for Lord George, and a confusion was entertained that he was going to be detained a prisoner. For five hours together, this scene of confusion continued, and no person could prevail with the petitioners to quit the lobby till about half past nine o'clock, when the guards coming with fixed bayonets, it was soon cleared.

About ten o'clock, the mob paraded the streets. They went to the Roman Catholic Chapel in Lincoln's-inn-fields, all the windows of which they broke to pieces, and entirely destroyed the inside; the ornaments, &c. they threw into the street; and there burned them. The fire in the street communicated to the building, the inside of which by twelve o'clock was totally consumed. During the fire, some engines came, which played upon the adjacent houses, to prevent their catching fire, but the mob would not suffer them to play on the chapel. About one o'clock the guard came, and secured a number of the people.

About twelve o'clock, the same party, or another, went to the Roman Catholic Chapel in Warwick Street, which they stripped in the same manner, of the various ornaments, books, &c. and made a bonfire of them in the street, but did not set fire to the building; a party of the Guards were sent there also, upon which, the mob went away.

And, about two o'clock this morning, every thing was perfectly quiet.

Twelve of the principal rioters, concerned in burning the furniture of the Sardinian chapel, &c. in Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, are said to be in custody.

The injury done to the property and persons of individuals by the transactions of yesterday (says a correspondent) throws an indelible stigma on the government and administration of the laws of this country. What a shocking opinion must it give to foreigners to hear of religious houses and places of worship being pulled down, defiled, and destroyed, by the wanton humour and caprice of a mob; and that too deliberately assembled with impunity! Our factories and religious establishments in Catholic countries will be liable to insults of the same nature, besides the disgrace it throws upon this kingdom as a civilized nation.

A correspondent observes, that it is hoped Lord George Gordon will compel his Protecting Association to pay all damages committed yesterday, by his lawless assembly, at the Catholic chapels and other places.

It is said the Earl of Surrey, heir apparent to the Duke of Norfolk, has renounced the Catholic religion; and will be a candidate for the borough of Shoreham.

It has been prophesied, before the days of Sir Robert Walpole, that the liberties of this country would end in licentiousness, and licentiousness in absolute monarchy. Do the times and appearance of things seem tending to such a period?

This morning advice was received that the West India fleet, under convoy of Commodore Wallingham, passed by Falmouth on Wednesday morning.

Letters from Paris advise, that the Marquis de Parades, the late celebrated spy to both England and France, was executed about ten days since; he was first confined at the Chateau de Pierre en Sile, at Lyons, from whence he was removed, at his own request, to the Castle at Arras, near the gates of which he was hanged on a very lofty gibbet. He was permitted to see his wife and children the day before his death, whose parting with him is represented as a most affecting scene of family distress. He is said to have died with great fortitude.

The account in our last, respecting Mr Lee's moving the Court of King's-bench, on behalf of Mr Burke, for two rules against a gentleman, supposed to be the editor of a morning paper, was erroneous, only one rule being moved for, and that against the printer of the said paper.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 3.

"There certainly are letters in town from France, the mention accounts having come there by the way of the West Indies; that General Clinton had given up the siege of Charlestown, after great loss. But it is a comfort to recollect, that, according to the French accounts of Admiral Rodney's engagement, the Spanish Squadron had got safe into port, and Rodney had lost two ships; and we were two days under this delusion till the Admiral's dispatch arrived."

A correspondent says, The insolence and brutality of the London mob, on Friday last, plainly shew how much they are concerned for a religion, whose chief emblems are temperance and order. The conduct of Lord G. G. and his friends put us in mind of part of a dialogue, described by an ingenious writer to have happened between a debtor in jail, and a Protestant porter on the outside of his bars:—"Sdeath! says the prisoner, if things go on thus, where's our Liberty, my friend?" "Ay, replies the other, and D—n my Eyes, what will become of our Religion?"

Another correspondent wishes to know, why the London mob paid so much respect to the members of Opposition in both Houses of Parliament, since the people in this country, though perhaps not endowed with so much knowledge as their more enlightened brethren in the South, are very sensible, that their Patriots not only brought the offensive bill into Parliament, but were its most strenuous supporters. The people of Scotland likewise remember well how very free Mr Burke was in his illiberal epithets against this whole country in general, for the mistaken zeal of a few, when they committed the unwarrantable outrages in this city and Glasgow. The London Associates have shewn at least as little regard to the laws, and to humanity, as the Scots did on that unhappy occasion, though they were held out as mere Barbarians. No mercy was shewn by the Patriots to the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. They were compelled to make up the loss to the Catholics here. Our correspondent therefore hopes those worthy Patriots will be equally assiduous in getting reparation to the English Catholics, without allowing the public at large to be satisfied with the expence of refitting chapels, which, before the law passed in favour of the Catholics, were held sacred, as belonging to the Ambassadors of foreign Princes. The Chapels here were not in that predicament; but contrary to law, consequently the crime of the Scots was not quite so flagitious as that of the English.

It is with pleasure we learn, that a few days since, on opening one of the boxes belonging to the Charity Work-house of this city, there was found five guineas in bank notes, wrapped in two several parcels, one of three guineas, and the other of two, from which it should seem that the sum had been deposited by different well-disposed persons in the community.—Such instances of beneficence, done in the true spirit of Christian charity, and at a time of very



general interest for money, reflect great honour on those by whom they are performed, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to all the virtuous and humane.

This afternoon arrived in the Road of Leith, the Alfred armed ship from the Sound; as did also the Three Sisters armed ship, and Norica Banda, of and from Bergen, Cape-Grando, a prize to the Three Sisters.

Wednesday next, we are informed, is fixed for the review of the 25th regiment, on Leith Links.

Yesterday morning the Leith armed ship failed on a cruise, in search of the privateer, who has lately taken several vessels in the mouth of the Frith.

Monday night an express arrived from Dunbar, with an account, that the above privateer had taken a vessel belonging to North Berwick, Ried master.

#### Extract of a letter from Perth, June 5.

"This being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, the bells were set ringing at mid-day, when the regiment of West-Fencibles, with several pieces of artillery, were drawn up in one of the greens, and fired a royal salute of the great guns with volleys from the small arms; and in the evening the Magistrates and Town-council, with the military officers and other gentlemen, repaired to the town-house, where his Majesty's health, and that of the royal family, with several other loyal toasts were drunk, under a discharge of small arms, accompanied with the regiments band of music, &c. The day was concluded with every other demonstration of general joy."

#### Extract of a letter from Glasgow, June 5.

"This being the day appointed for celebrating the anniversary of his Majesty's birth, the Magistrates and Council, attended by the respectable inhabitants, met opposite to the town hall, from whence they proceeded on horseback, attended by the officers of the Burgh, to view the town's property, to see that no encroachment had been made thereon. Previous to this the cross was beautifully adorned with flowers, &c. in the highest taste. After dinner the Magistrates and Council, accompanied by the neighbouring gentlemen, assembled at the town hall, from whence they proceeded to the Cross, with drums beating, and colours flying, where the healths of the King, Queen, and Royal family, with many other loyal toasts were drunk. And the evening concluded with every demonstration of joy."

#### Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, June 5.

"There was lately discovered and found here, a forgery of the Guinea Notes of the Bank of Scotland, dated Feb. 2, 1774. The plate is extremely well executed, but done upon common paper. The writing of the names is very indifferent, and by them chiefly the forgery may be observed."

[Abstract of the Debates in the General Assembly, on the case of Mr. Shank, from the parish of Fordoun. For the decision of this question, see our paper of Monday the 29th ult.]

Mr. Leung at Edinburgh appeared on behalf of the Presbytery of Fordoun. He contended, in substance, that though the young Gentleman had not attended the Divinity College, yet that he had for a considerable time studied Divinity under his father, a most respectable Clergyman, every way capable of instructing him; that he was a young gentleman of undeniable good character, and every way qualified for the office of a clergyman; if, however, he was found otherwise, the Presbytery might reject him upon trial. He insisted much on the principle of compassion; he said, it would be a hard case, indeed, to reject a person, especially one who had not only the patron, but the whole heritors and parishioners on his side. He complained greatly of the behaviour of the Synod, in refusing the Presbytery a vote, notwithstanding their being constituent members, which, he alleged, could proceed from no other reason but an apprehension that the Presbytery would carry the cause.

Mr. Baile at Kirkcubright rose to defend the sentence of the Synod. He said the question fell to be considered in one of two views, or in both; either as addressing itself to the feeling of compassion, or resting on the more stable principle of justice. Compassion, if extended too far in favour of an individual, is often attended with disagreeable consequences. Would it not be a severe grievance, if, after candidates for the ministry had gone through a tedious and expensive course of study, the various settlements in the church should be snatched away from them by each occasional interloper?—Men accustomed long to a particular path of life, move awkwardly when all at once conveyed to one of an opposite nature. Hence different civil professions have chalked out an invariable line of preparation, without which there is no admission into their number. In particular, no Gentleman is ever appointed a Senator of the College of Justice but from one of two kindred orders. And shall this national Church not only become regardless of her regulations, [here particular acts were referred to,] so wisely framed to secure her prosperity and honour; but shall she, with open eyes, and active hand, sap the foundation of the whole fabric which hath been so painfully reared?—It has been said, that the young Gentleman had an eye to the ministry for some while past, and employed himself in theological studies under the inspection of his father; but he pleaded to observe the other reason assigned for his retirement from the world—that he might give attendance on a Father in the decline of life—a pious office no doubt—but what reason is there not to think, that a man waited with age and infirmity, would be but ill disposed to wander through the grave and thorny paths of Divinity, considered as a science; and that to him the *annales fabule*, the tales of a Nestor, would be more grateful and congenial?—It is no distant period since an alarm was set at a very irregular mode of introducing young men into the sacred order. Many, either destitute of the necessary qualifications for obtaining a licence from this Church, or desirous of coming at it in an easier and more expeditious method, betook themselves to the various classes of English Dissenters; and several persons repaired to Newcastle with recommendations from a very unexpected quarter, and returned in a few days clothed with the character of preachers. In one case, most unfavourably circumstanced, a certain Presbytery, impelled, no doubt, by the foregoing principle of compassion, admitted the classical licentiate. The Synod, upon an appeal, negative the proceedings of the Presbytery. But the Gen. Assembly, in their turn, were pleased to reverse the judgment of the Synod, as they considered the gentleman, in consequence of the original decision of Presbytery, had a *ses quatuor*, which, in the present case, cannot be pretended. To corroborate a lame disjointed cause, a representation is tickled to it, in name of the people, setting forth, that, if it is not complied with; neither minister, nor preacher, nor student belonging to the Church of Scotland shall be their minister. The people, in a collective capacity, (said he) I much respect, and would most willingly contribute my narrow influence to support their rights, and ease their burdened spirits. But, alas! the people are almost always the dupes of their superiors. Raise the cry; and where or what is the cause in which they will not embark?—It is odd, indeed, to observe certain Gentlemen foremost in the present question, who long expressed an uncommon ardour to exclude schoolmasters from the ministry; because, from their being otherwise necessarily employed, they could not give such a regular and stated attendance on the Philosophy and Divinity Colleges as might be wished: And yet the bulk of this useful set of men, from their frequent calls to be conversant in the principles of Christianity, and the indispensable attendance they give on the weekly lectures of an established clergyman, may be supposed not less qualified for the sacred office than those who have chiefly handled the quill for a series of years. The Synod of Angus and Mearns is arraigned at your bar, as guilty of strange irregularities. The Presbytery of Fordoun, it is true, were pronounced parties—not from the apprehension of their carrying the suit, had they been permitted to give their voice—but in conformity to consuetudinary practice. In the whole of this affair, the Synod have been actuated by the most unbiassed candour. It is not a cause of theirs. It is the cause of the Church of Scotland; and, it is hoped, will obtain that attention which its importance demands.

Parties being removed, Capt. Moody at Leith opened the debate with

observing, that he had particular opportunities of knowing the circumstances of the case; that he himself was born in the county from whence the cause came; that his grandfather was minister of this very parish of Arbuthnot; that he was most intimately acquainted with the late Mr. Shank, who was a most worthy clergyman; that the patron, heritors, and parishioners, were most desirous to have his son settled amongst them as their minister; that if he was, his settlement would be comfortable and harmonious; if not, he was afraid schism and division would ensue.

Dr. Barclay at Haddington said, that it was always with great pain that he did any thing that bore hard and severe on any person; but he had learned, from many instances, the truth of the maxim, That humanity and compassion to the individual, was often cruelty to the many: That from regard to the constitution of this Church, and the interest of learning and religion, he felt himself obliged to oppose Mr. Shank being taken on trials. The high rank in which the clergy of the Church of Scotland stood in the opinion of the world; and the lustre our Church derived from the learning of many of her sons, he was convinced was in a great degree owing to these wise and salutary laws enacted by our ancestors, obliging all candidates for the ministry to go through a regular course of philosophy and divinity. He had observed with regret, several instances of the General Assembly dispensing with these laws; it was therefore full-time to give a check to the practice. He concluded with observing, if the patron, the parishioners, and Presbytery, were all such hearty friends of Mr. Shank, as had been represented, it was in their power to accommodate matters by keeping the parish a few years vacant, whilst Mr. Shank prepared himself for the ministry, by attending the Divinity classes, which had been done in other cases, such as in the case of Mr. Bosson of Etterick, Sir Harry Moncrief, &c.

Mr. Solicitor-General Murray made an apology for speaking so early on question merely of Ecclesiastical polity, by observing, that he was obliged to leave the house soon, and he could not think of doing it without delivering his sentiments on the subject: That it had been objected from the bar, that Mr. Shank had not even finished his course of philosophy at the University, having only attended the philosophy classes three years; but that if there was any thing in this objection, it would apply against the greatest part of the Church of Scotland, who were his own contemporaries at the University, most of whom began with the Logic classes, and consequently had only attended the study of philosophy two years, though several of them were now amongst the most eminent clergymen of this Church: That he could not but observe with concern the objection to Mr. Shank being taken on trials from his not having attended the Divinity classes, when we were informed, that it proceeded from his filial piety to his aged father, from his being employed in rearing the cradle of declining age; a circumstance that proved Mr. Shank to be possessed of such dispositions of heart, as did him more honour than any human learning whatever: That therefore, though the laws of this Church had been stricter than he apprehended they were, he was for dispensing with them on this occasion.

Mr. Creebie advocate, spoke with great eloquence and ability on the subject. He began with observing, that he could not well conceive how a law stronger than the act of Assembly 1711 could be framed; for it only allowed one exception in favour of students having the Irish language, and even such students were not to be taken on trials in a shorter time than the statute prescribes, unless the special consent of the General Assembly was applied for and obtained for that purpose. Indeed, the words of the statute only bore, that students should have finished their course of philosophy six years before they were taken on trials; but it was the first time he had ever heard the interpretation now put on it by the Presbytery of Fordoun; namely, that it was only necessary a student should have finished his course of philosophy for such a length of time, but not that he should have attended the Divinity classes. He could put the cause on this issue, Would the gentlemen who were for licensing Mr. Shank lay their hands on their hearts and say, that they believed this was really the meaning of the statute, and the intention of the persons who framed and enacted it? The only good argument he had ever heard against patronage being a grievance, was, that the Church had guarded the entry to the ministry by strict laws, and that none could be presented unless they were not only persons of unblemished morals, but likewise had been found duly qualified to preach the gospel, after a regular course of study in philosophy and divinity; but if the practice now contended for was once admitted, a patron had only to look out for a Presbytery disposed to favour the man whom he intended to present, and he might fix on any person he pleased, whether he had been bred to the study of divinity or not: That he was sorry to observe the plea of mercy and favour to often urged in the present case; this ought never to be admitted in a Court of Judicature; for justice and policy, whether Civil or Ecclesiastical, were stern and severe, and ought to regard cases and not persons. The circumstance of the attachment of the parish to Mr. Shank, had been strongly urged in his favour; but this he thought made much against both him and them; for what had they said, that if they were not indulged in Mr. Shank for their minister, they would become Nonjurors, and attend two Episcopal meeting-houses in the neighbourhood? A language most indecent to hold to this Assembly, and which, instead of meriting favour, deserved the most severe reprehension. Instead, therefore, of wishing to preserve such persons in the Church, we would be much better quit of them.

Dr. Griev at Dalkeith observed, that the words of the statute, in which it was enacted, "that students should have finished their course of Philosophy six years before they were taken on trials; and that it were to be wished they had attended the classes of Divinity during the greatest part of that time," was intended in favour of such students, who being tutors to gentlemen's children in the country, or teachers of schools, were prevented from constantly attending the lectures of a Professor of Divinity; but it had been always understood, that it was necessary that they should inroll themselves yearly in the list of students of Divinity, attend during some part of the session, deliver discourses in the Divinity-hall, and put themselves under the direction and inspection of a Professor of Divinity, as to their studies. But if the statute was to be still further relaxed, in the manner contended for in the present case, it would open a door for the most illiterate persons getting into the ministry, discountenance such as had been at the trouble and expense of going through a regular course of education, and furnish a precedent that would be attended with the most dangerous consequences.

Professor Hill, at St. Andrews, argued, with great ingenuity, that, from the words of the statute, it plainly appeared, that the *terminus a quo*, from which the six years a young man was obliged to study Divinity was to commence, not from the time of his entering himself in the list of the students of Divinity, under any Professor; but from the time of his finishing his course of Philosophy: That this had, accordingly, been complied with in the present case; for it was above ten years since Mr. Shank had finished his courses of Philosophy. If young men, therefore, were regular in attendance on the Philosophy classes, it would prevent ignorant or illiterate candidates from getting into the ministry; for as to the proficiency they had afterwards made in the study of Divinity, the Presbytery that licensed them were the best and most competent judges.

Dr. Henry at Edinburgh argued keenly for allowing Mr. Shank to be taken on trials. He observed, that formerly a young man who had not given so regular an attendance on the study of Divinity as the acts of Assembly require, might go into England, and obtain a licence from a class of Dissenting ministers. That whilst he himself was a Dissenting clergyman in the north of England, he had known many applications of this kind made, but that seldom or never had he known any licences given by them to improper persons; on the contrary, several very worthy and useful clergymen, and particularly two Doctors of Divinity, were amongst the number of those whom he had known licensed in this manner. The Church, however, had last year made a strict law, prohibiting any person residing in Scotland obtaining a licence from a class of Dissenters; he therefore thought it would be a most unreasonable piece of severity, that when this door was shut, we should also prohibit Presbyteries from granting indulgence in particular cases.

Mr. Wright at Maybole observed, that if it should once be established by a few precedents, that it was not necessary a young man should attend the Divinity classes, in order to entering on trials, considering the present heavy expense of education, few or none would give themselves the trouble of attending a Professor of Divinity's Lectures. He observed also, with much plainness, that it had been alleged Mr. Shank had studied Divinity in his father's closet at home; This, however, was an opportunity every clergyman's son possessed as well as he; and, if once admitted, he made no doubt most of them would avail themselves of the same plea; nay, he did not know but that many ministers' wives might do the same, as they had the same access to their husbands' closets, and that he particularly knew a minister's wife in his own neighbourhood, who, in the opinion of some of the country peo-

ple, knew more divinity, and, if licensed, could preach better than many clergymen.

Dr. Robertson said, that he did not rise up, after so long a debate, to enter into the arguments that had been so ably advanced by the Gentlemen on both sides of the question; but, waving these altogether, to observe, that the sentence of the Synod, prohibiting Mr. Shank to be taken on trials, was *ipso facto* void and null, as they had excluded the whole Presbytery of Fordoun, who were constituent members of the Synod, from voting or judging in the question; and therefore he would move, &c. &c. &c.

Besides the above Gentlemen, Mr. Lamont at Kelton, Dr. Stramond at Yarrow, Mr. Campbell at North Knapdale, and Mr. Anderson at St. Andrew, spoke also on the subject; but as their speeches contained nothing but what was insisted on by other speakers, we omit inserting them.

#### PROTEST.

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed dissent from the sentence of the General Assembly pronounced on the appeal at the instance of the Presbytery of Fordoun, against a judgment of the Synod of Angus and Mearns, and protest against the same.

#### BECAUSE,

I. The preamble assented to unanimously by the Assembly finds the sentence of the Synod void and null, in consequence whereof the cause ought to return to them in the same shape as if there had been no proceedings before them, and ought to have gone forward from that period of the cause in which the cause came before the Synod.

II. That the sentence of the Assembly, under the pretext of a remit to the Presbytery, contains a judgment on the merits of the question on which the appeal proceeds, though it is decided that there is no cause before the Assembly on which a judgment in point of law can be pronounced.

III. That if there were room for determining the general question, Whether Mr. Shank can be admitted on trials?—the act of Assembly 22d May 1711 prohibits his being admitted: For, 1<sup>st</sup>, There is no evidence before us that Mr. Shank passed his course of Philosophy at the College; and, it hath been averred, on the part of the Synod of Angus, that he did not go through a complete course. 2<sup>dy</sup>, It is admitted, that he never did attend a College of Divinity, which we apprehend to be essentially necessary for some time at least, even where private study is allowed to complete the period of six years. 3<sup>dy</sup>, There is no evidence before us that he studied Divinity privately for six years, nor indeed that he studied at all, or what course of study he pursued. 4<sup>thly</sup>, There are no circumstances stated, far less proved to us, that did not allow him to attend a Professor of Divinity: On the contrary, it appears to us that that was always in his power. 5<sup>thly</sup>, That the Presbytery ought to receive the special advice and judgment of the Synod, before they enter any person upon trials in order to be licensed.

IV. That this judgment of the Assembly is most pernicious in point of precedent, as it gives encouragement to non-attendance on the regular Divinity Classes, which are seminaries established under the sanction of the Church for instructing Candidates for the Holy Ministry in sound doctrine, and proper ideas of ecclesiastical discipline, by persons approved of for their learning and skill in these matters: Whereas private study is apt to lead into singular notions and ideas of these matters, and is consequently productive of schism and heretical opinions, the persons so educated being left to find instruction in such manner as they can best procure it, without any certain guide, or being properly directed what books to read, or what principles to adopt.

V. The allowing persons to be licensed without evidence of their following out a proper course of studies, not only of Theology itself, but in the necessary preliminary sciences, has a tendency to fill the Church with ignorant, illiterate, and misinformed men; to the great disgrace of the Holy Ministry, and entire destruction of the edification of the people, the more especially, as now a person that has once procured a licence, and afterwards receives a presentation, is almost certain of being settled.

VI. That the apology for taking Mr. Shank on trials in his present state, viz. that he may be presented to a Church that is now vacant before the *jus devolutionis* takes place, ought not to be admitted, as it shews the whole proceedings, not in the light of a regular and ecclesiastical measure, but of a job, to bestow a benefice upon a man who, according to the rules of the Church, cannot be considered in his present state as properly qualified to receive it, and is highly prejudicial to those candidates for the ministry who have regularly pursued the proper course of studies, and have been licensed according to the rules of the Church.

Henry Griev, Dalkeith; John Anderson, Prof. Philosophy, Andrew Crobie, Esq. Advocate; Glasgow; George Barclay, Haddington; Rob. Douglas, Dalkeith; Robert Bowmaker, Dundee; Robert Walker, Edinburgh; James M'Millan, Torthorwald; Walter Anderson, Clonmel; William Campbell, Leith; Robert Carlyle, Dyke; Patrick Bahnerman, Salton; George Duncan, Lochriston; Alex. Davidson, Stenton; Brice Little, Covington; James Scott, Carlisle; Thomas Macartie, Penryn; Robert Hume, Polwarth.

#### ON Friday the 9th June current, the Annual

SERMON before the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, will be preached within the Tron Church, Edinburgh. The collection at the church-doors upon this occasion will be applied for buying books to poor scholars. Divine Service to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.—This Society is established by Royal Patent. They at present maintain 157 schools, at which poor children are taught, gratis, reading, writing, and the principles of the Christian religion. They also maintain twenty schools, upon a special fund, for teaching poor girls the spinning and knitting of stockings. An account of the institution and proceedings of this Society was published in 1774, and may be had upon applying at the Society's Hall, Warriston's close, Edinburgh.

Immediately after sermon, there will be held a general meeting of the Society.

#### SOUND LIST, by Mr. WALTER WOOD.

May 21. Betties and Susan of Airbroth, Spink, from Stavanger for Riga, ARRIVED.

22. Jennie of Campheltoun, M'Kinlay, from Bergen for Dantz.

23. Nancy of Limekilns, Bonner, from Memel for Sea Lock.

On the 21st, arrived the Chatham, of 50 guns, with two frigates, to convoy home the trade; and a loop, and two cutters, from a cruise.

ELLSBRO, MAY 23.—Wind W.

#### CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED, JUNE 2.—4. Dolphin, Morphy, from Estale, with flates; Nelly, White, from Dumfries, with meal; Charlotte, Porter, from Liverpool, with goods.

SAILED, JUNE 2.—4. Triton, Martin, for Dublin, with coals; Nancy, Caldwell, for London-derry, with goods; Sinclair, Smith, for North Uist, with ditto; Jean and May, Hamilton, for Dublin, with coals; Peggy, Bonhill, for Dublin, with goods; Venus, M'Donald, for Savannah, with goods.

Leith Shipping, JUNE 5.—7.

SAILED, James, Somervell, for Newcastle; Lady Anstruther, Davidson, for Thurlo, with goods; Hopewell, Orrock, for Borrowstouness.

#### PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, June 2.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	16s. 0d.	15s. 3d.	14s. 7d.
Oats,	10 0	9 6	8 9
Bar,	11 6	10 4	8 0
Peas,	8 0	7 4	6 9

#### MEETING OF CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of ADAM CUNNINGHAM DURHAM of Bonnington, Esq; or their doers, are desired to meet in John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday next, the 14th instant, at twelve o'clock noon, when matters of consequence will be laid before them. It is requested they would bring along with them exact notes of their debts; and that these creditors, who have not already depened upon the verity of their debts may now do so.

Such of the said creditors as shall not attend the meeting, are desired to lodge with William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, or Edward Young writer there, distinct states of their claims, betwixt and the day of meeting.



**SUCH Persons as were indebted to the deceased**  
Mr ROBERT ANDERSON Seed merchant in Edinburgh, are requested to order immediate payment of the accounts or bills due by them, to John Tawie writer in Edinburgh, who is authorized by Mr Anderson's executors to receive and discharge the same.

### JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS

In BERWICK-SHIRE and ROXBURGH-SHIRE.

**TO** be SOLD by Judicial Sale, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills for the time, upon Wednesday the 5th of July next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The following HERITABLE SUBJECTS, which belonged to John Thomson, burgess and indweller in Lauder, in the following Lots or Parcels.

**Lot I.** The Mill and Mill-lands of Redpath, the Lands called Lamb-hale, and Piece of Grass Ground, and Timber growing thereon, with the Tains; as also, These Thirty Acres, or thereby, of the Lands of Craighouse, and two Husbandlands of Redpath, with the Seat in the Church of Earlston; all lying in the parish of Earlston and thire of Berwick. The whole (excepting the Woodbrass, and part called the Dean, in the possession of the said John Thomson,) are possessed in lease by Hugh Yule, of which several years are yet to run.

The proven gross rent is, L. 22 10 0

The rent of Woodbrass, and part called Dean, 0 9 0

L. 22 19 0

The upset price is as follows, viz.

The subjects possessed by Hugh Yule, at 14 years purchase of 17 l. 15 s. 3 d. 3-12ths, being the free rent, after deduction of feu, &c. is L. 248 16 8½

The Woodbrass, at 16 years purchase, is 7 4 0

Total upset price of this lot, L. 256 0 8½

These subjects hold feu of Mr Baillie of Jerviswood; the mill and machinery are in excellent repair; and the lands, which are very improvable, are situated near the high road leading from Edinburgh to Jedburgh, &c. and at no great distance from coal and lime.

**Lot II.** The Lands of Blairlie, lying in the parish of Melrose and thire of Roxburgh, possessed by Richard Robertson. The gross rent is 23 l. The free rent, after deduction of feu is 20 l. 14 s. 6 d. 2-12ths. The upset price at 20 years purchase is 414 l. 13 s. 4 d.

These lands also hold feu of Mr Baillie, are very improvable, and situated near the high road leading from Edinburgh to Jedburgh, &c. and as there is an eventual liferent ranked upon them, it is probable the price may continue a considerable time in the hands of the purchaser.

The lease of that part of the lands called Roan expires at Whit Sunday 1781, and of the rest of the lands at Whit Sunday 1786.

### SUBJECTS lying in and about the Burgh of LAUDER.

**Lot III.** The Northmost Inclosure in Fairneycroft, possessed by the said John Thomson; as also, the House, Stable, and Garden possessed by William Cavers; with a Feu-duty or Rent of 10s. payable for the Meeting-house adjacent thereto. The gross rent of said northmost park is 6 l. 12 s. The free rent, after deduction of the teind, is 5 l. 4 s. Upset price at 20 years purchase is 104 l. The rent of said house, stable, and garden, is 6 l. 10 s. Upset price at 16 years purchase is 104 l. The rent of the Meeting-house is 10 s. Upset price at 25 years purchase is 12 l. 10 s. Total upset price of this lot 220 l. 10 s.

**Lot IV.** The Southmost Park in Fairneycroft, also possessed by the said John Thomson; as also, that Tenement of Houses and Yard formerly belonging to George Renwick, and possessed by John Shillinglaw and others. The gross rent of said inclosure is 8 l. 10 s. The free rent, after deduction of the teind, is 6 l. 16 s. Upset price at 20 years purchase is 136 l. The yearly rent of said tenement of houses and yard is 2 l. 18 s. Upset price, at 10 years purchase, is 29 l. Total upset price of this lot 165 l.

**Lot V.** The Nether or Hardmeadow Park, also possessed by the said John Thomson; as also, that large Tenement of Houses and Yard in the middle of the burgh, possessed by William Chatto and others. The gross rent of said Nether Park is 5 l. The free rent, after deduction of teind-duty, is 4 l. Upset price, at 20 years purchase, is 80 l. The rent of said tenement is 6 l. 10 s. Upset price, at 16 years purchase, is 108 l. Total upset price of this lot 188 l.

**Lot VI.** The Burgeses Acre in Scores-lawside, possessed by the said John Thomson; as also, that Tenement of Houses called Locu's, possessed by William Mitchell and others. The rent of the Burgeses Acre is 1 l. 15 s. From which deducting teind, there remains of free rent 1 l. 8 s. Upset price, at 35 years purchase, is 49 l. The rent of said tenement is 2 l. The upset price, at 9 years purchase, is 18 l. Total upset price of this lot is 67 l.

**Lot VII.** The Burgeses Acre in Galloway, possessed by the said John Thomson; as also, that large Tenement of Houses, lying in the Mid-row of Lauder, with the Offices and Stables lying opposite thereto, possessed by the said John Thomson and Matthew Bridge. The gross rent of said Acre is 2 l. 10 s. From which deducting teind, there remains 2 l. The upset price, at 29 years purchase, is 58 l. The proven rent of the said dwelling-house is 9 l. which, at 18 years purchase, is 162 l. Total upset price of this lot is 220 l.

**Nota.** These Burgeses Acres entitle the purchaser to be made burgess of the burgh, and to all the privileges attending the freedom thereof, and several other valuable privileges annexed to the Burrow Acres of this burgh.

These three parks in Fairneycroft and Hardmeadow, with the tenement of houses and yard possessed by William Cavers, hold feu of the heirs and successors of Henry Lord Cardross, and Sir Patrick Scott of Ancrum, for payment of a small feu-duty. The Burgeses Acres, and whole other tenements, hold burges.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of James Laidlaw writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to particulars; or in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of session; and Robert Romanes writer in Lauder, factor on the said John Thomson's sequestrate estate, will show the subjects, and give particular information concerning the whole premises.

### BY ADJOURNMENT.

**TO** be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, on Thursday the 26th July 1780, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of ASHINTULLY, and other Subjects, property and superiority, belonging to Mr ROBERT MACINTOSH, Advocate, lying within the parish of Kirkmichael and shire of Perth.

The property lands are of great extent, and will admit of a considerable rise of rent, the lands having been out of lease for many years, and the present rents paid with great punctuality.

The free rent of the property lands is, L. 254 6 1

And the feu-duties of the lands whereof the superiorities are to be exposed, extend to 21 16 3

L. 276 2 6

The whole are now to be set up at 6500 l. in one lot.

The valued rent of the property lands is, L. 474 6 9

And of the superiorities, 1761 14 8

Total valued rent, L. 2236 1 5

The present upset price is less than twenty-three years purchase of the whole; and if the purchaser inclines to sell the superiorities separately, he may receive such a price for them, when he pleases, as would bring the price of the property lands, at the rate they are now to be exposed, under 20 years purchase of the free rent.

The vassals are numerous, many of them singular successors, and few of them entered; so that the purchaser would immediately be entitled to a composition for entries, whereof none of them appear to be taxed by the vassals charters.

The articles of sale, title-deeds, and particulars of the rental, to be seen in the hands of Mr Callender depute-clerk of Session, or Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet.

**TO LET** (and may be entered to immediately) for one or more years, **THAT large and commodious HOUSE, with**

Coach-house and Stable, lately possessed by Mr Sinclair of Barrock; being the two first floors of Campbell's land, opposite Lady Milton's, Canongate. The house consists of two parlours, dining and drawing-room, five bed-rooms, with two dressing closets, housekeeper's and servants rooms, lumber-room, kitchen, pantries, lauder, beer-cellar, and two wine-cellars with cisterns.

The house is fitted up in a modern taste, and is free of smoke and vermin. For particulars, apply to Gavin Kempt, Canongate.

### STATE LOTTERY for IRELAND.

Established by Government for 1780, begins drawing the 24th June next. THE Tickets, Shares, and Chances, are now selling in variety of numbers, and at the lowest price, by

Messrs READ, MARTIN, and CO.

At their State-Lottery Office, the King's Arms, No. 156, Bishopsgate-street, London, viz.

L. s. d.	For 5 0 0 whole ticket, may be gained	L. s. d.	For 4 0 0 whole chance, may be gained
2 13 0 a half,	10,000	2 2 0 a half chance,	5,000
1 10 0 a quarter,	2,500	1 1 0 a quarter chance,	2,500
0 16 0 an eighth,	1,250	0 10 6 an eighth chance,	1,250
0 8 6 a sixteenth,	625	0 5 3 a sixteenth chance,	625

The Shares are entitled to all the prizes; the Chances to all above 10 l. The prizes in the above Shares and Chances are to be paid in 4 per cent. Irish Annuities, the interest of which will be paid in London or Dublin.

The full value will be given for all prizes bought at the above office, as soon as drawn.

### CHANCES

At Two Shillings and Sixpence, For which the purchaser will receive

L.	For 5 0 0 whole ticket, may be gained
300	if the number is last drawn.
100	if a prize of L. 10,000
50	if a prize of 5,000
20	if a prize of 2,500
20	if first drawn on the first day of drawing.
20	if first drawn on the 2d day.
20	if first drawn on the 3d day.
20	if first drawn on the 4th day.
20	if first drawn on the 5th day.
20	if first drawn on the 6th day.
20	if first drawn on the 7th day.
20	if first drawn on the 8th day.
20	if first drawn on the 9th day.
20	if first drawn on the 10th day.
10	if a prize of L. 1,000
5	if a prize of 500
3	if a prize of 100
1	if a prize of 50

It is necessary to observe, That these chances are superior to any others offered for such small sums, are founded on the most perfect security, and will be paid in cash, on demand, without any deduction whatever.

Tickets, shares, and chances, registered, and the earliest account of their success sent to any part of the kingdom, as ordered.

The schemes, explaining every particular of the great advantage of the above chances, may be had gratis.

Tickets, Shares, and Chances, may be had of

Mr J. Wilson junior, Kilmarnock.

Mr J. More, at Dundee.

Mr J. Gillies, at Perth.

### SANDEMAN, LINDSAY, and Company,

At TULLOCH, near Perth.

**Continue to PRINT** all kinds of Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the best manner, and at moderate prices.

Cloth is taken in for this Printfield at Edinburgh, by Richard Richardson tea-dealer in the Exchange, and by William Anderson fadler Cowgate-head; at Leith, by William Coke bookfeller; at Dalkeith, by John Gray weaver; at Borrowstonness, by James Addison senior candlemaker; at Linlithgow, by James Niven merchant; and at Stirling, by John Christie merchant. At all which places, the pattern-books will be shown, and receipts granted.

**N. B.** A considerable number of new and fashionable patterns have this year been added to the books.

### SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

**TO** be SOLD, by roup, in the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th day of July 1780, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of LECKIEBANK, in the parish of Auchtermuchty, and county of Fife.

The Lands are mostly inclosed and subdivided with stone and lime fences, and completely watered, are of an excellent soil, and in good condition, having been for several years past in the hands of the proprietor, and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county. There is a very neat house, and complete set of offices, with a good kitchen garden and pigeon-house. The situation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy, and overlooks all the plain from Strathmiglo to Cupar.

The place will be shown by applying at the house of Leckiebank. Those inclining for a private purchase may apply to William Peaston, Esq; of Soutra, at his house in Cupar Fife, or to Alexander Cunningham Clerk to the Signet, who will show the title-deeds.

Those who have any demands against the estate of the late Mr Baxter of Leckiebank are requested without delay to lodge with Mr Cunningham an exact statement of their debts and interest due at Whit Sunday next, specifying the dates and nature of their grounds of debt.

### LANDS IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

**TO** be peremptorily SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon the 19th day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and seven o'clock.

**THE** Estate of BRYDKIRK and CLEUGHEADS,

lying in the parishes of Annan and Holdam. This estate consists of sundry farms, which together contain above 1400 acres Scots measure; it lies along both sides of the river Annan, and extends about two miles in length, and a considerable breadth. There is a commodious new-built Mansion-house, with office-houses, garden, and orchard, with a great many beautiful and thriving plantations and natural woods around it. The house is most delightfully situated, commanding a most extensive and pleasant prospect of the river Annan, the Solway Frith, and the county of Cumberland, and is within two short miles of the town of Annan and sea-port. The estate is almost all arable, much of it inclosed and subdivided with hedges and ditch, many of the fences already sufficient, and part of the natural woods nearly ready for cutting.

There is a mill upon the estate, and a valuable salmon-fishing in the river of Annan. There are plenty of limestone within the grounds, and a servitude of limestone upon the estate of Lumkils, which holds of the proprietor of Brydkirk; and the superiority thereof will be sold at the same time. The turnpike road from Langholm to Annan, and the road from Annan to Edinburgh, passes through this estate. The present rental of the estate is about 500 l. sterling per annum; but, as several of the leases are out, the rent will rise considerably. The estate holds of subjects superiors for payment of small feu-duties. The estate of Brydkirk, which lies on one side of the river Annan, will be sold separately from the estate of Cleughheads, if purchasers shall incline.

The rental and progress of writs, with a plan of the estate, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Abercrombie writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars.

The trustees of Mr Currie Carlyle entreat, that such of his creditors as have not already lodged notes of their claims, will immediately give in the same to the said Alexander Abercrombie, or to Thomas Stothart writer in Dumfries, or John Johnston at Penninghugh, near Ecclechan.

**TO** be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 20th day of June next, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

### FIVE SCOTS ACRES of the LANDS of

BROUGHTON, in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, contiguous to Queen-street, having Gabriel's Road on the west, and bounded on the north by the road from Mr Wood's farm to Broughton.

The above acres are holden feu of Heriot's Hospital; and though not included in the Royalty, are situated very conveniently for building.

The plan, or progress, to be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh.

For encouragement of purchasers, the premises will be set up at 800 l. Sterling.

### By ADJOURNMENT.

**TO** be SOLD, by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Session House, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Wednesday the 28th day of June next, betwixt the hours of two and four afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of DALDERSE, with the Filings and Pertinents in the parish of Falkirk, and shire of Stirling, in the following Lots.

**Lot I.** The Lands possessed by Margaret Mackie, John M. Ivin, Thomas Muirhead, George Potter; and 16 acres, 2 roods, 29 falls, and 23 ells, possessed by Robert Cowan. The gross rent of the whole is 176 l. 15 s. 3 d. 9-12ths Sterling; and the upset-price will be 3565 l. 10 s. 9 d. 9-12ths.

**N. B.** It is at present a question before the Court of Session, whether 12 acres, 2 roods, 7 falls, and 9 ells of the above possession of Mr Cowan's do belong to the estate of Abbotsburgh or to the estate of Dalderse. It will be determined beginning of next Session; and, if the decision shall be for Abbotsburgh, then the gross rent of this lot will be reduced to 151 l. 11 s. 10 d. 4-12ths, and the upset-price to 3057 l. 1 s.

**Lot II.** The Lands possessed by James Thomson, (now Andrew Hart), John Band, William Watton; and the mill possessed by George Potter. The gross rent is 238 l. 18 s. 1 d.; and the upset-price will be 5276 l. 17 s. 3 d. 8-12ths.

**N. B.** If the above 12 acres, 2 roods, &c. be taken from Lot I, then 2 acres, 10 falls of Bonny Meadow, possessed by George Potter, will be added to this lot, which will make the gross rent 263 l. 0 s. 7 d. and the upset-price 5360 l. 3 s. 9 d. 8-12ths.

**Lot III.** The Farm of HAUGH, possessed by Thomas Kincaid, at the gross rent of 39 l. 6 s. 10 d. will be set up at 816 l. 10 s. 11-12ths.

**N. B.** In the event mentioned in the last *Nota-Bene*, 7 acres of Bonny Meadow, possessed by Mr Gascoigne, will be added to this lot, which will make the gross rent 44 l. 11 s. 10 d. and the upset-price 899 l. 1 s. 8 d. 8-12ths.

**Lot IV.** The Farms possessed by John Finlayson, William Wile, (formerly Mr Gascoigne) John Ranken, and John Sands. The gross rent is 176 l. 11 s. 11 d. 7-12ths; and the upset-price will be 3560 l. 18 s. 8 d. 10-12ths.

**Lot V.** The Lands possessed by James Smith, (formerly John and James Scrymgeour) and Robert Walker. The gross rent is 146 l. 10 s. 3 d. 10-12ths; and the upset-price will be 2955 l. 9 s. 3 d. 9-12ths.

The whole of these Lands hold of the Crown, and stand valued in the cess-books at 870 l. 1 s.

The Lands are of a rich soil, pleasantly situated betwixt the town of Falkirk and the river Carron, the Great Canal running through the middle of them.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Thomas Cockburn or James Ferrier writers to the signet, or Alexander Ross depute-clerk of Session. And the said James Ferrier will inform as to other particulars.

### SALE of LANDS in the CARSE OF GOURIE.

**TO** be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 12th day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

**THE** Lands and Estate of PITFOUR, comprehending the lands of Pitfour, Cairney, and Dumbergreen, with the patronage of the kirk of St Madois, and very extensive and valuable Salmon-fishings in the river Tay, lying in the parish of St Madois and shire of Perth. The grounds are of the very best quality, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Tay, within five miles of Perth, are let to substantial tenants, at easy rents; the free yearly income of the lands is about 555 l. sterling. The fishings are set in a seven years lease, to substantial merchants in Perth, at the yearly rent of 250 l. which rent they gave in a lease for seven years lately expired, and now renewed for other seven years to the former tacksmen. The lands afford a freehold qualification in the county of Perth; and there is a considerable quantity of fine timber on the estate, besides a wood of large extent, a valuable orchard and pigeon-house.

The title deeds, which are clear, the tacks of the farms, articles of sale, and a plan of the estate, may be seen in the hands of William Lellie writer to the signet, to whom any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply.

### SALE of LANDS in FIFE,

And a PIECE of GROUND, &c. near Newhaven.

**TO** be SOLD by public roup, within the British coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the twentieth day of July 1780, between the hours of four and six afternoon, by Mr Ludovick Grant accountant in Edinburgh, as trustee for Thomas Walker, Esq; of Saintford, and his creditors.

**THE** Lands and Estate of SAINTFORD, lying in the parish of Forgan, and shire of Fife, pleasantly situated upon the fourth side of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public Ferry at Dundee, within six miles of St Andrews, and the same of Cupar, the county town. The whole of this estate consists of about 773 acres, mostly of good arable soil. There is a neat commodious mansion-house upon the lands, with suitable offices, in very good repair, a large well-stocked garden, and an orchard. The purchaser may have immediate access to the mansion-house, offices, garden, orchard, and part of the adjacent inclosures, presently occupied by Mr Walker.

Upon the estate there is a great quantity of old full grown trees, besides very considerable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free rent of the estate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 340 l. 19 s. 1 d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of parliament for the county; the remainder are held of a subject superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

There is an heritable right to the teinds of part of the lands; the tythes of most of them are valued by decreets of valuation as far back as the 1637 and 1713, and the minister of Forgan having within these 40 years got a considerable augmentation of his stipend; there can no additional burden be supposed to affect the tythes for many years hence.

For the encouragement of purchasers, this estate will be set up at 7842 l. Sterling.

As also, The Park and Garden, lying near the village of Newhaven, presently possessed by James Auchincloss gardener. This piece of ground is extremely well situated for a villa, being in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and commanding a most agreeable prospect of the Frith of Forth and the adjacent coasts on both sides in the counties of Lothian and Fife. The extent of the ground is about eight acres; it holds feu of the Trinity-house of Leith for payment of 18 l. 5 s. 4 d. 6-12ths yearly, and is presently let at 33 l. 7 s. 6 d. Sterling; and for the encouragement of purchasers, this piece of ground, &c. will be set up at 3761 l. 12 s. Sterling.

The subjects will be shown by the respective possessors; and the articles of roup, plans of the whole lands, and the title deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to Mr Grant the trustee, those intending to become purchasers, and desirous for further information, may apply.